

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The proper management of my private affairs, unconnected with the editorial duties of the Union, has rendered it necessary that I should relieve myself of its labors. I have accordingly sold my entire interest in the Union newspaper establishment to Cornelius Wendell, by whom it will in future be published.

My editorial duties commenced soon after the able and experienced statesman now at the head of the government, was placed in the presidential chair. I knew that the labors, the difficulties, and the responsibilities of the position would be great—and they have even been greater than I anticipated. But I have met them with honest purposes, and with such ability as I could command. I have faithfully endeavored to sustain a democratic administration in its wise and patriotic efforts to carry out successfully, democratic principles and measures. And I cannot forbear to say, that although the opposition to the policy of the President has been one of the fiercest and most unparalyzing that was ever urged against any administration—and much of it, too, from quarters where he had right to expect nothing but aid and support—yet, the policy which he is pursuing, and the measures which he has wisely suggested, will be triumphantly successful. The evidence of this, is every day coming up from the people and the press, from all parts of the country. The administration will be sustained. The true democracy, North and South, will again be united and harmonious. And the patriotic, the conservative, and the Union-loving of all parties will support the President in his efforts to sustain the honor and promote the general welfare of the country.

My brethren of the press welcomed my advent into the editorial corps, with a kindness and courtesy, and have continued, with few exceptions, to treat me with a consideration and fairness, which will ever command my grateful remembrance. And now, I take my leave of them, and the readers of the Union, with the warmest feelings of kindness and respect.

W. A. HARRIS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16, 1858.

PORTRAITS OF THE OPPOSITION—SEWARD AND DOUGLAS.

What relates to public men is always interesting. History is too much a mere record, too little tinged with metaphysical biography, with individual character, motives, incentives, and weaknesses, to make it either altogether philosophical or truthful. It so happens that all government is the work of individuals, and it is equally true that the public good is not invariably the chart by which they conduct the affairs of office.

Mr. William H. Seward and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas are confessedly at the head of the opposition. We have coupled them together not so much because they are rival chiefs of the same party, but because they are, in many respects, antipodes in all the essential elements of character. They started upon the race of federal politics from the same point. Mr. Seward going North and Mr. Douglas going South. Each having made the circuit, they have come together, freighted by mutual experiences and animated by a common purpose of occupying the Executive mansion. The great public who are the judges and hold the stakes are interested to know all about the contestants.

Mr. Seward is a well-educated, cold, passionless, pain-taking, ambitious man. What he lacks in positive intellect, he more than makes up in prudence, caution, industry, and energy. He is too very much of costumer of ideas, doing up his own in a fancy style, and dressing up others for his own special use. Mr. Seward is literally and truly a *made man*, enthusiastic, as all such men are, over his own works, for he knows that what he has accomplished has been the result of hard, patient study, and a careful husbanding of his resources. Mr. Douglas is, right on the other hand, a natural growth, with greater power, no more heart, and far less finish. Mr. Douglas is a bold, dashing cavalry officer—a pony-nag, good for a brush, but too unreliable and hawky for the course. A thorough early training for Mr. Douglas would have impaired his powers of mind. Nature educated him just as he is. Mr. Seward, without education and special training, would have been nothing. This is precisely the difference in this respect between them. They are both now great men. Mr. Douglas is great in positive intellect. He has, too, more logic. He is not a scrupulous logician. He is a stranger to the chemical faculty of analysis. He cares nothing for premises. He is indifferent to the integrity of argument. He is ambitious, like Mr. Seward, and we take it it is this that has brought them together. They are both traveling to the same destination; they care not a fig what road they take to get there. In another respect the difference between Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas is obvious enough: the former has less of the impulse, and of course the greater power of concealment. Mr. Seward is more of a courtier: Mr. Douglas is most frank and manly and appears best, when most excited. He is reliable as a partisan—in war—in strife, when the battle rages—and then his intellect, his resources, are most available. In these respects Mr. Seward is valueless. He will maneuver for a position, arrange ambushes and strategic movements, issue proclamations, excite the passions of the troops, commend their courage and promise them plunder, but somebody else must do the fighting. Mr. Seward is remarkable for persistence, vigilance, patience and for using other people's ideas and other people's labor. Mr. Douglas is self-reliant, courageous, firm and wilful. His heart is not as large as his head. With so great a disparity in this respect, it is hardly possible that he can ever render his intellect truly available. It is not common to say that real goodness of nature, large sympathies, generous emotions and impulses, are necessary to greatness of mind. It is nevertheless true. When we reflect that the strictest and most faithful deduction becomes wicked deception, unless the premises are truly laid, and that the latter alone taxes the integrity of the mind, this distinction will be seen to be just. Mr. Douglas is not without high estimates of his own powers; it is this that makes him rely with imperious will upon his conclusions, for which he claims the weight of unimpeachable testimony. He is not without caution, but it is intellectual caution, controlled by the superior faculty of ambition. In Mr. Seward, caution is a chief element of his nature, on which he relies as a means to an end. Mr. Seward rests upon ideas, not upon logical conclusions or deductions. Hence his arguments embrace a long array of facts or what he claims as facts. It is manifest in this respect that Mr. Seward addresses himself almost exclusively to the unlearned. There is far more of the demagogue in his character than in that of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Seward shoots into the crowd; Mr. Douglas aims at some glittering uniform, and, we fear, is too indifferent whether it be worn by friend or foe. Mr. Douglas finds his enemies in those who do not agree with

him; Mr. Seward finds his friends only in those who vote with him. Mr. Seward is no dictator. He does not owe his elevation to the exercise of his will. Nobody fears him. When the storm comes Mr. Seward will not be on the quarter deck; Mr. Douglas will be there and he will certainly make a speech. It is speeches that made Mr. Douglas. If he has been all wrong in what he has said, he ought to be busy all the rest of his life in refuting himself. That he intends to do so we have no doubt, in view of his present position on the Kansas question. We have been accustomed to see Mr. Douglas near by; we shall now be able to recognise him in the distance. He did not make the democratic party; we have no belief that he can destroy it. Men are of a day; principles will live, too often to admonish and rebuke those who have deserted their warnings and rejected their authority.

DEFINITIONS.—A LAWYER IN LEGISLATION.

Mr. John B. Haskin, of New York, says "the constitution of Kansas is a compact made with the people." Mr. Haskin is a lawyer and we would like to consult him upon this subject, of course without committing us to the payment of a retainer. If the constitution is a "compact" we want to know who are the parties to it? We find the people of Kansas on one side, but we do not see who is on the other side. If it is a compact, there must be two legal parties to it. Mr. Haskin can contract with one of his constituents, but we take it he will find it difficult to enter into covenants with himself. The constitution of the United States is a compact, because it is an agreement between many legal parties, each acting independent of the other, and each capable of doing just what was done in the adoption, by the several States, of that instrument. So much for Mr. Haskin's premises and only a word about his conclusions. Having made a compact it is easy to see that Mr. Haskin would insist upon its enforcement according to its terms. He will not let the people change their "compact," and if they have made one, he is right—but as they did not make any such instrument, we expect Mr. Haskin, when he discovers this fact, to surrender his position. At all events we intend to talk over the matter with Mr. Haskin and see if we can agree upon premises, not doubting, if we can, that we shall come out together. Well then, let us suppose it is desirable to alter the constitution of Kansas—"the compact of the people" as Mr. Haskin calls it. Who are the parties to the instrument? Let us try and get them together and see if we cannot bring them to terms. But, first, who are they? The people of Kansas, as the lawyers say, of the first part, and — of the second part. Now we want Mr. Haskin to fill up this blank. Can it be the members of the legislature, the governor, and other State officers? No; for they are the representatives, the agents "of the people of Kansas," acting for them, by their authority, to carry out their will. They belong to "the party of the first part." We rely upon Mr. Haskin to tell us who is "the party of the second part." Failing to supply us with a proper legal entity capable of contracting, we must insist that Mr. Haskin shall strike out the word "compact" wherever it occurs in his speech in this connection, and insert in its place "rule," "chart," "fundamental law," anything by which the true character of the instrument may be designated. Having done this, we shall credit him with fairness, a purer democracy, a better understanding of the subject, and with higher legal attainments. But we shall expect of him also an abandonment of the conclusions he has drawn from his erroneous premises. Having made a "compact," he decides, for instance, that it can be "changed in no manner except in the mode and at the time prescribed in it." Not having made a compact, but having ordained a rule, the people having adopted only a chart by which they would steer their own ship, freighted with their own produce, and commanded by their own men, we think it clear that they may, in an orderly way, alter or modify their plans, mark a shoal here, a light there, a buoy yonder, or even change the destination of the vessel from Charleston to "Covea and a market" if they will. Mr. Haskin having failed to find a claimant to the goods seized *in transitu* by the real owner, we insist he shall not come in to resist the enforcement of our just rights of property. We admit that the case would be different if it was between contestants. If the people of Kansas, for instance, had made a "compact" with any other people, we would consult the bond and enforce it by the utmost rigor of the law.

But Mr. Haskin tells us a little further on that "the compact that they have entered into with themselves" is what cannot be changed. In order to render this intelligible, *themselves* must be divided into two legal, and it would be better to have it, two equal parties. The people of Kansas constitute a community—a political government—they are one, not many—one composed of many—one controlling many. The State of New York is made up of the people of New York. The State of Kansas is made up of the people of Kansas. In this view of the case, Mr. Haskin's "compact," "entered into with themselves," becomes very ludicrous, to say the least of it; and yet on this peg Mr. Haskin ventures to hang his protest against the right of the people of a State, through their own laws and elections, to change their constitution. Bah!

SENATE PROCEEDINGS ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Public attention will naturally be drawn to the protracted session of the Senate on Monday evening and night, prolonged to six o'clock on yesterday morning. Proceedings in that body so unusual demand explanation. The bill to admit Kansas into the Union has been under discussion for a long time, and has already received a full share of the time and attention of the Senate. A very large number of senators have spoken, by much the greater number of those from the opposition benches. The public interest while the Kansas question is before the Senate are sure to be neglected. Most important measures call loudly upon the patriotism of the Senate for attention. Nothing can be done till this bill is disposed of. A clear majority of the body are ready to vote upon it and pass it. A strong minority are determined to defeat any vote upon the bill itself. That is their great object. The majority of the Senate are clearly for admission; the minority are factiously opposed to admission. The Senate have no rule for the previous question by which the majority can bring on a vote upon the main issue. That has been regarded as unnecessary in a body so dignified, so small, and so fair. How do the minority receive this principle of legislative comity extended to them by the ma-

jority? By persistent, ceaseless motions, looking solely to delay, and putting all parties to their endurance. The opposition deliver long speeches, vindicating the rights of the majority to control, and then set to work on the indulgence of that majority to defeat it—not only in its efforts to obtain a vote on the pending measure, but upon every other measure which looks to the maintenance of the government. We like to call things by their right names. In this spirit we have no hesitation in denouncing the republicans of the Senate as they are seen by their acts, as real traitors to the country. If they have the votes to defeat the bill, let it be done; if they have not the votes, they are unmanly and unworthy senators to club together to prevent a decision. We are told that they have held a caucus to detail the useful number of their party to relay in service, so that a part of their forces may be constantly at rest. Such is the spectacle which is presented of the conduct of faction and meanness in the Senate.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, March 16.—The B. M. steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 3d instant, arrived here this morning. Her general intelligence is unimportant. The steamship Arabia arrived out on the 28th ult.

The Earl of Derby had made his inaugural speech before Parliament. He urged the necessity of still continuing friendly terms with France.

The reply of England to the French government on the question of political conspirators had been sent to Count Walewski, and further proceedings in Parliament depend on his answer.

Canton having fallen before the powers of the allied army, a speedy peace with China is anticipated. The Indian bill will probably be modified. The parliamentary reform bill has been postponed until the next session.

The directors of the North British Bank have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

Intelligence has been received seven days later from India, but the advices are unimportant. Sir Colin Campbell was still preparing to march upon Lucknow, where the rebels numbered about 100,000.

The French conspirators had appealed against the sentence of death lately pronounced against them.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Cotton had advanced 4d.—sales of three days, 21,000 bales; speculators taking 2,500 and exporters 1,000. The market closed firm, but for want of stock.

Manchester advices were favorable, and closed with holders asking an advance.

Produce were dull, and closed with a declining tendency. Richardson, Speer, & Co. quote flour very dull, and quotations nominal.—Western Canal, 20s. 6d. a 22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. a 23s.; Ohio, (exported via northern ports), 24s. a 26s. 6d. Wheat was very dull, and quotations were hardly maintained. red, (west), 6s. 11d. a 7s. 2d.; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Corn was quiet but firm—mixed and yellow, 34s.; white, 34s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef and pork were quiet. Bacon was quiet but steady. Lard heavy and quotations nominal.

Groceries.—Sugar was firm, and coffee and rice were quiet.

Naval stores.—Rosin was firm at 4s. 6d. Spirits turpentine firm at 43s.

LONDON MARKETS.—There was a slight advance on the finer qualities of sugar. Coffee was firm and tea quiet. Consols, 96 1/2 a 96 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon.—Cotton closed buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Bradstreet continued dull and quiet. Provisions closed steady but dull.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Sir Colin Campbell's column numbered 15,000 men and 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men were at other points ready to co-operate with him in the attack on Lucknow. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Radha. The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the return to France, had marched on for Calcutta, where disunion reigns.

The authority of civil power had been restored in Delhi.

Large reinforcements of European troops arrived in India.

Rebels at Lucknow were said to be losing heart, and Gen. Outram had not been disturbed since the 16th.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

A despatch to the East India Company says that Gen. Outram has again been assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow is daily expected. Also, that reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Outram.

Gen. Changarnier and his forces have been authorized to return to France. It is reported that Rudio's sentence has been commuted to hard labor for life.

The penal law on public security had been adopted in the Senate. There was but one dissenting vote, viz: that of Gen. McMahon.

Latest from Kansas.

St. Louis, March 15.—Late arrivals from Kansas state that the "anti-Tokelaps" had triumphed at the free-State convention held at Leavenworth. They had succeeded in nominating candidates to the constitutional convention.

A Douglas democratic ticket had also been nominated. The election held on the 9th inst. passed off quietly, as far as known.

The votes polled amounted to between 8,000 and 9,000.

The enrolment of the militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Governor Denver against it.

Babcock, the anti-Tokelaps candidate, had been elected mayor of Lawrence City by a large majority.

All was quiet at Fort Scott.

Collision in the Ohio—Six Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The steamers Grant Western and Princess came in collision at three o'clock on Saturday morning, opposite Raleigh, Kentucky. The Princess sank in ten minutes, to her hurricane deck.

The cabin passengers in the Princess were saved, together with the books and papers. One woman and two children, deck passengers, and three of the deck hands were drowned.

The Grant Western took the rescued passengers to Shawneetown.

The Florida Indians.—Disasters, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15.—Judge Baltzell, at Tampa, writes to a gentleman in Jacksonville that the Seminoles had signified a willingness to emigrate.

A party of six men, including Capt. Hunter and Messrs. Harns and Wyatt, started recently in a boat for Manatee, and are supposed to have been drowned, as the empty boat has drifted ashore.

The Tampa Peninsula feels sanguine that the Florida war will soon be terminated by the removal of the Indians to the West.

Duel.

MONTE, March 15.—A duel took place here yesterday between Capt. Maury, late United States marshal of this district, and Capt. Deroville, a French Zouave. The latter received two shots, but no dangerous ones. Maury escaped unhurt.

Tea Auction.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The great sale of black tea today was quite brisk, and prices advanced about 2 cents per pound.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 3,000 bales. The steamer's news had no visible effect upon prices. Flour closed firm—sales of 8,500 bushels. State 44 a 45; Ohio, 45 a 45 1/2; southern, 44 1/2 a 45 1/2. Wheat is heavy—sales of 8,000 bushels; Kentucky white, 61 1/2; Corn is heavy—sales of 50,000 bushels; white, 61 1/2 a 62; yellow, 59 a 60 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, 31 1/2 a 32 1/2. Beef is quiet—western, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2. Lard is lower at 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 cents. Whiskey is higher—Ohio, 22 1/2 cents. Coffee is firm—sales of 4,000 bags; Rio, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 cents. Sugar is firm—Orleans, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 cents. Molasses is unchanged—Orleans, 31 a 33 cents. Spirits turpentine is firm at 50 cents. Rosin is steady at 51 1/2. Rice is firm. Freight is dull.

A PRESIDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Among those who are said to have become converts in the great revival now going on in New York is George Law. Would that some object of the vain aspirant for presidential honors would turn from the error of their ways, and be converted! Fremont, for instance!

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Yankee Ball in Paris—Diplomatic Display—Effect of the Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry—Miscellaneous News.

PARIS, February 25, 1858.

On the night of the 22d his excellency Mr. Mason gave a grand ball to commemorate the glorious anniversary, and in honor of the Emperor of the French, of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of the French, the Duke of Orleans, was thrown open to the throng of eager visitors, all anxious to meet each other on such an occasion, and to give a mark of their esteem and respect to the representative of their country. His Excellency and Mrs. Mason were standing in the room nearest the entrance, and the Duke of Orleans, who was greeted with a smile and a cordial shake of the hand. The daughters of his Excellency, most tastefully and elegantly dressed, busied themselves with attending to the comfort of the visitors, and had a smile and a courtesy for all. The music was very good, and the national anthem was well executed, it being the first time since the Emperor's accession, that the attention of the ruler was attracted by a most perfect and beautiful bust of General Washington. Close to this bust was another one, remarkable for its finish and resemblance, of President Buchanan, and opposite, hung up high, were portraits of General Washington, and of the Emperor of the French. The eyes of those loving their country were gladdened by a sight of the stars and stripes; and altogether the Yankees had reason to be proud of their anniversary ball. No ball of the season has been so well attended by the diplomatic corps, and the Russian ambassador, a high ranking minister, that he would attend this ball, as an exception, the rules of his church (the Greek) rather opposing party attendance at this time. The Emperor and Empress had delegated a representative; and, altogether, the most strict attention and respect was paid to the Yankee ball, as it is termed in the papers here. There were many persons of distinction and eminence present, the Emperor of the French, Prussia, Denmark, Austria, as well as the representatives of all the smaller powers in Europe having embassies or consulates in Paris. But few Americans in Paris were not present, and some of our fair countrywomen were, indeed, in splendid array, and covered with jewels. Consignations were made, giving a profusion of diamonds was Mrs. Butterfield. This lady was literally covered with the most lustrous and magnificent jewelry, and had on her head a tiara worthy of royalty. To name any of the ladies as being beautiful would be invidious, did I not say that, not being acquainted with them all, I name those who were giving their reasons for my stand, as I do not know their names. I hope the apology will suffice for those not mentioned by me, and the number is great.

At no ball of the season have I seen such beautiful toilettes, and such a collection of really beautiful women. Mrs. Paine, of New York, accompanied by her husband, was present, and was tastefully dressed as she is ever. This lady has attracted attention at the Tuilleries balls, and many compliments have been paid to her good looks and beautiful toilettes; with her was Mrs. Mason, who, looking very lovely in fact, I may say that noticeable among the pretty women present were Mrs. Curbin, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Labroix, Mrs. Bigelow, and many others unknown to me. Mrs. Le Sieur was covered with magnificent jewels, and several of the leading Mexican and Spanish families in the city were present. The Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Prussia, and the members of the Mexican legation; the wife of the minister of Wurtemberg, formerly Miss Lee, and her sister, were present, and the minister of Denmark was accompanied by his daughter, Mlle. Dirckinck, a most lovely young lady; General Morgan, also present, was accompanied, as was Gen. Thomas and his lady. Mr. and Mrs. Speer were present. This gentleman, consul in this city, has a right to the thanks of his countrymen in this place for the unbounded hospitality he has shown them since his arrival here. The crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to dance; in the different salons, the ladies were passing as tight as crinoline would allow; and as for the gentlemen, they seemed to be trying to settle the fact of how small a space a man might stand upon. The attempts to get up quadrilles or polkas were signal failures until a late hour in the night, and then, the older and non-dancing portion of the visitors being left, the young ladies and gentlemen remained half the night, the German of the season. Great praise is due to the Misses Mason for their energy in getting through the masses so as to say a kind word to all and show the same attention to the wants of the dancing and non-dancing portion of the crowd. The ball was kept up until midnight, and no doubt the young people present will remember the grand ball of the season.

You will, of course, have all the news of the change of ministry in England by your London journals. The excitement in Paris is very great regarding the Gibson amendment, and the action of Parliament upon it, and the doubt now exists, has been here to the alliance than Mr. Gibson ever dreamed of. National unpopularity was of course one of the reasons for the action of the British Parliament in the matter. The people here look upon the rejection of the bill as almost an approval of assassination. This is, of course, ill founded; but still it is a result, and one which exists among the people, shocked and exasperated by the attempt of the 14th January. They do not understand why a measure reasonable in itself should be overturned, unless from enmity to France, and some of the journals are fostering a feeling of irritation (I mean London journals) by loud outcries as to the determination of Britons not to be bullied in any manner into measures not suited to them. The want of tact in all this is obvious. Lord Derby will have many difficulties to overcome ere he gets his administration into working order. The Count de Persigny, who was in Paris on leave of absence, returned to London at once upon hearing of the action of Parliament and failure of the bill. A telegram despatched from Madrid mentions the fact that in the Chamber of Deputies several members had pointed out different acts of violence committed by English vessels on the coast of Spain on the coast of Africa and elsewhere. A letter from St. Petersburg gives the following information relative to affairs in Russia. "The organization of the Russian Ministry of Justice has been delayed in order to afford time for information on the subject to be received from the Russian functionaries who have been sent to examine into the systems of Germany and France. The working of the mines in Russia, instead of progressing during the last few years, has declined, and the consequence is that the government has decided that all mining operations undertaken between this and 1868 by private persons shall be exempted from ordinary taxes. In the course of the Crimean campaign 105 Tartar villages and 132 farms were destroyed, and the occupiers lost four-fifths of their belongings. The Russian army, however, was not injured, and only sixty were capable of being repaired. The inhabitants of Bessarabia and those of Transilvania had to pay war contributions to the amount of 12,500,000 silver rubles, and consequently the prosperity of the provinces has been destroyed for a long time to come, and the government is unable to satisfy the legitimate demands made upon it. Advice from Constantinople states that the weather continues most severe at that place. Sickness was very prevalent in consequence. Most of the ministers were indisposed, which accounts for the fact that only one of them was present when the Emperor gave the order for the French ambassador. Accounts from the Herzegovina received in Vienna state that commercial operations had completely ceased in that country, and that the insurance has caused the ruin of several firms. Many Christian merchants have transported their goods to the Austrian territory.

Prince Alexander Volkoun, first secretary of the Russian legation at Vienna, has been appointed Russian minister at the court of Wurtemberg.

Prince Napoleon is now nearly recovered from the accident which he met with from the fall of his horse. He is well, and is about to return to his country. The Emperor and Empress are enjoying the most robust health, and may be seen daily walking in the reserved gardens of the Tuilleries. The little Prince Imperial rides out daily, and is a healthy and cheerful child.

Political Speculations—Trial of Orsini—Case of the Leander.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26, 1858.

You will receive by this mail the result of the past week's deliberations in London. A conservative administration—or perhaps it would be safe to call it Tory; there are among them some men of marked ability, who are well known, and are rising and progressing young men. Many well-informed, shrewd, and prejudiced persons discover great strength in the combination; others are disappointed at the omission of the radicals, but the masses have so long looked up to Lord Palmerston as the greatest living diplomatist that they plan no fault to find with him. Nothing can be foretold either of the course or fate of the new ministry. It may be dissolved into thin air by the breath of Parliament, or, should it adopt a bold and liberal policy, it will be sustained. The middle class have received more honors and benefits heretofore from the hands of the Tory governments than have from the whigs, as the latter have always sought to strengthen the hands of the aristocracy; and this practice is perhaps in consequence with the English system.

The trial of the prisoners of state in France is now pending. Orsini has come frankly forward, avowing his complicity, and expressing his willingness to die. The others offer excuses and denials, which will avail them nothing.

The weather in England, during several weeks past, has been clear and cold, and country walks have prevailed.

There is no news of importance from India.

A decision was yesterday rendered in the court of admiralty, in an action to recover damages for a total loss, brought by the owners of the late American vessel the Leander, against the British screw steamer North American. The collision occurred on the 11th instant, and the captain's wife and nine seamen were drowned.

The surety masters thought the steamer solely to blame, and the court pronounced, accordingly, against the owners of the North American.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

SENATE.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.)

Mr. WILSON replied, stating that to-morrow morning the opponents of the bill would indicate what they would agree upon; and if the majority were not satisfied, no complaint would be made at any course they might see fit to adopt.

Mr. BROWN thought the proposition was a fair one, and ought to be accepted. The opponents of the bill had stated that they would consider the matter on Monday; but should be taken next Monday without any factious motions, or they would give notice to-morrow morning that they disagreed to those terms of compromise, and then the contest could proceed.

Mr. WADE could come to no compromise as long as the expression remained unaltered, that action was to be taken on Monday. He might be out-voted, but he could never be conquered or crushed out.

Mr. FUGH was willing to accede to any reasonable proposition, limiting the time; but, unless some understanding could be arrived at, he would sit as long as his colleagues.

The question being taken on the motion to postpone, (at 12 o'clock, midnight,) it was not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 23.

Mr. SEWARD then moved that the Senate adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate postpone until to-morrow, in order to make some remarks upon it, but Mr. POLK appealed to him to allow the senator from New Hampshire to finish his speech, saying that the Senate would then adjourn to allow the other side to hold a caucus, and communicate the result in the morning.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, in accordance with that suggestion, withdrew the motion.

Mr. CLARK resumed his speech, although he said he did not remember where he left off. And since the other side were disposed to be courteous, he would cut his remarks as short as he could, or make them on a future occasion. He also gave notice of an amendment to the bill, restoring the Missouri restriction. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, at one o'clock, a. m.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until half past twelve o'clock to-morrow. He thought that was the understanding from what was said by the senator from Missouri, (Mr. POLK.)

Considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. GREEN, CAMERON, and others participated.

Mr. BUDENBERG hoped there would be no more propositions or concessions made by the opponents of the bill, but that they would now avail themselves of their parliamentary rights, since the majority were evidently unwilling to agree to any compromise.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Foster, no action was taken. After some discussion.

Mr. SLIDELL said that he thought no good result would be attained by continuing in this way. It was now two o'clock, and he would move an adjournment, thinking it would be a saving of time.

The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 20 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Bacon, Doan, Fessenden, Foster, Hamilton, Harlan, Kellogg, King, Wells, Seward, Wade and Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bodge, Briggs, Brown, Davis, Edwards, Fessenden, Fox, Fremont, Giddings, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Lyman, Mallory, Phelps, Sebastian, Smith, Thompson, Van Hook, Webb, and Wright—20.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Brigham, Cameron, Clark, Colfax, Crittenden, Davis, Dodge, Durkee, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Hamilton, Hendon, Hunter, Johnson, Kellogg, McKim, Morris, Phelps, Sumner, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, Crittenden, Tremblay, and Yates—27.

Mr. SLIDELL changed his vote, and voted against his own motion, not liking the company in which he found himself.

Soon afterwards the Senate found itself without a quorum, and, on motion by Mr. Toombs, the absentees were sent for.

Mr. BIGLER made an able and eloquent vindication of the legality of the Lecompton constitution, triumphantly refuting many of the objections which had been urged against that instrument. The advocates of Kansas had refused to vote, and various pretexts, on several occasions; if they had voted in December, they might have settled the slavery question, but, in their perversity, they refused to vote then, and voted in January on a question which was not legally before them. Congress has now an opportunity, by admitting Kansas as a free State, to set at naught the slavery question, and to cause so much strife and contention; but if we refuse, who can tell what will be